

EDNA-5-112

Chief of Mission, Frankfurt

SEP 28 1954

Chief of Base, Bonn

INFO: PCB/IR

Operational/Base Trace

Standard/FINAL

no 201

1. Attached hereto are translations of BIV reports concerning Subject who claims to have worked for CIC. The reports are evaluated C-3. The BIV requests any available information which would substantiate or negate the information contained in the reports.
2. Should there be information available which is suitable for transmittal to the BIV, it is requested that it be provided this office; otherwise, a negative reply is requested.
3. PCB: Please check US files only.
4. CIC and OSI have been queried.

Enclosures:

- A. Rpt "FINAL, Standard ..."
- B. Rpt ditto

25 September 1954

Distribution:

- 3 - COM V/emails
- 2 - PCB V/emails

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

ABSTRACT	☒	INDEX	☒
DATE 28 Sep 54			

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CO, Hqs. 66th CIC Group, USARMB, APO 154, US Army
Attn: Maj. MOSE, Technical Specialist

10 September 1954

E. Franks, OCA

FRGAL, Stanislov

1. Attached hereto is the original and three copies of translation of a Bundesamt fuer Verfassungsschutz report and request for information, Subject as above, file: III/42-038-02 dated 4 August 1954, as received at OCA.

2. According to the BfV correspondence, SUBJECT made the statement that he had worked for CIC. The BfV requests any available information which would substantiate or negate the information contained in their attached report. The BfV is especially interested in receiving information verifying or denying SUBJECT's alleged employment with CIC.

3. In the event the requested information is available to your Headquarters and is suitable for transmittal to the BfV, it is requested that it be provided this office for that purpose. If the requested information is not available, a negative reply is requested.

Incl a/s (orig & 3 cys trans)

Copies to:

* — OCA - 3 cys trans
OBI - 2 cys trans

C
Busp

BV-54-2015

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Federal Agency for the Protection
of the Constitution
File No: III/42-036-02 (vertr.)

Belgrade, 4 Aug 1954

OCA LIAISON OFFICE
attn: Mr. Hughes
HICOG, Room 0-103
W e b b e r

Subject: Stanislaw FROAL, born 18 Nov 1927 in Almaty/SSR

The BIV submits for your information the attached two
C-3 reports on the subject person and others. In the
attached report F. stated that he had been working for
the CIC. (Report of 4 Mar 1954)

The BIV requests being informed whether your information
of the subject person is identical with our attached
information. If your information should differ from ours,
we would appreciate being furnished with your information.

2 enclosures

/S/ Nolan

Subject: FRIGL Stanislaw. born 18 Nov 1927 in Altstadt/DDR
living in Algenstedt No 8, district of Wolfstein

Since Feb 1952, FRIGL has been driving a passenger car, license plate No AB 530-409 Opel Olympia trade mark. In the course of a conversation, his landlady, Frau BERGER said recently that the car belonged to her, explaining, that the car had been registered on her name so that FRIGL could not be deprived of the car, even if "some time something would be the matter with him". In this context she used the word "border".

Now as before, FRIGL and Frau BERGER are leading a free and easy life. They go out frequently, are always well dressed, and spend money generously. The suspicion that FRIGL is engaged in intelligence activities is getting stronger and stronger. In a conversation which took place about one year ago, F/ said that he had transmitted news from the DDR to the CIC, but that he was no longer engaged in these activities because it seemed to be too dangerous.

Notes:

On 9 Mar 1953, at 11.25 hrs., FRIGL was controlled by the border police at the railroad station of Beyer. Eisenstein. In this control, two documents were found in his things, which had the following text:

- a) 1.) Newspapers and Magazines
- 2.) Official papers
- 3.) Instructions of the KSC (communist party of the DDR)
- 4.) What kind of police units are stationed at the border? Where? How strong?
- 5.) How are the living conditions?
- b) Is the police station set up from bottom up? station: (occupied by 6-7 guards and one chief)? What is next to a this station? How are the platoons incorporated in the chief-stations? In which chief-stations can Russian officers be detected, do they wear uniforms when they are on duty or civilian clothes?

For instance, it is not likely that in one district - in this case Wallern - there are stations only at the street Wallern - Ceake - Zleky -, at the crossing Soumaraky Most and Leonora, furthermore behind the Lenara at the bridge of the Kalte Moldau-river and on Krauna Hora. (What, by the way, does Ceake, Zleky, Soumaraky, and Lenara mean in French and German?)

The last part of the letter says that there are wooden

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barracks along the border - besides chief-stations - which are occupied by military units only which have been "entrusted with this task". With what kind of a task? Is says that the number of policemen in each barracks amounts to two platoons, that is about 60 men. There are these barracks? What is the name of the units which are allocated in them?

Questions:

Submitted from where? for what purpose?
Transmitted? To whom else transmitted?

Answers:

PSVD that is known of this organization? Then was it founded? By what law? By which regulations? Under whose control is it? Who is known as a co-operator of the PSVD? Where is the chief of this unit living? L. MACHULSKI? Has the PSVD any further tasks? What is the last sentence supposed to mean: "This unit is acting on newly-built cooperative farming enterprises."?

Polish Will (sing.)

In Dec 1952, PRAL was allegedly in the "Biedermeier" inn in Freyung v. Wald where he met reporter H. JUCHT of the Bavarian Landesverband fuer freie Volkshilfen (Bavarian Land association for the free education of people), address Munich, Ottostr. 19, who asked him to read something to him from the "Zeitschrift", newspaper of the exile CSN, which is edited in Bavaria.

Allegedly, PRAL called himself an enemy to the CSN regime, and explained to JUCHT that he would furnish him with information from the CSN. JUCHT wrote 5 questions on a sheet of paper which he gave to PRAL (a No 1.) - 5.) PRAL claimed that he had established contacts with his friend SYNGAR and received information from him which was written in Czech. (b). This letter was written by SYNGAR himself and was translated by PRAL. He sent the translation to JUCHT, keeping the original. PRAL obtained the following letter of reply which was written with the typewriter:

2 "Service Organ"

PS - border guarding
SHB - unit for national security (term for police)
SYB - agency for intelligence service
HM - peoples militia

2V - industrial milice
 RMH - association of the revolutioners
 PSVZ - assistant guard for the security agency
 SCM - association of the Czech youth
 PS - border police station, consists of altogether 30 men with superiors, i.e. 26 men and 4 commanders of the stations. There is one Russian officer in each chief station. The organization is not the same in every station. This station is located in the district of Prachtitz, in an area which is close to the border. The first station is located at the street Wallera, Boemisch Bockren, at a crossing which leads to the Soudar bridge and Lomarov-hain. The second station is located behind Elcomorshain, behind the bridge of the Kalte Molden-river. The third station is in Scheniburg near Boemisch Bockren at the lower end of the street and 3 km from Boemisch Bockren. The third station is the strongest in this area.

Except this chief station, wooden barracks have been erected along the border which are exclusively occupied by military. The stations are occupied by 60 men.

What is the PSVZ - it is a new intelligence service which is paid according to its efficiency. The members are entitled to control any suspicious-looking persons. Furthermore, they can carry through house checks and can arrest people. The members of this organization are proved and reliable communists. The work in this organization is carried through besides their occupation. L. BACILIK is the chief of the intelligence service. The fields of their activities are the newly-built cooperative farming enterprises.

Presently, a general conference is being held, in the course of which the KSC (communist party of the CSR) framed new laws, according to the Russian system. This means that the CSR (association of the Czech youth) will certainly be under the authority of the KSC in the future.

FRGAL claimed that he did not transmit any further information to LUCHT, and that he did not obtain any compensation from him. SVANEK whose former home was in the district of Prachtitz/CSR did not come to Bavaria until 1950, when he came illegally. He claimed to have remembered some details, concerning the situation at the border and the protection of the border from that time. Allegedly, he obtained further information from Czechs who escaped from the CSR later.

4-

On 22 Apr 1953, LUCHT in the office of the border police of the Eisenstein/Ramhof station. He said that he had wanted to find out what FRAL had said of him. LUCHT maintained that FRAL himself had informed him of his interrogation and his control by the border police, when he had visited him in Algensteck. After he had spoken to the people of the border police station Eisenstein on 22 Apr 1953, LUCHT seemed to be much annoyed, because FRAL had informed the border police of his name and address, and LUCHT declared literally, among other things:

"If this scandal is working for the Gaccho, too, and has given them my name, I will certainly be on the black list, and that is very unpleasant for me."

LUCHT claimed that he had been sent to FRAL by an old friend of his from Freyung v.H. He is regretting now that he ever established contacts with FRAL. Allegedly, he did not yet receive any news from FRAL, since FRAL would work for American agencies first of all. LUCHT explained that he would not completely passively towards FRAL from now on.

He was unable to find out whether or not LUCHT established any contact with other persons when he was staying in Eisenstein. He left the same day by bus at about 16.00 hrs, probably in the direction of Passau.

From 1949 through 1951, LUCHT was an editor of the newspaper "Neuer Passauer Presse" in Freyung vom Walde and in Gschwentz. He assumes that he is identical with Herbert LUCHT, who is a press referent for the "Bayrischer Landesverband fuer Freie Volkshilfen" (Bayerischer Land Association for the Free Education of the People).

Subject: FRGAL, Stanislav born 18 Jan 1921 in Altstadt/CSR
and
SVANCAR, Vaclav, born 8 Sep 1927 in Willischbirken/CSR

The subject persons arrived at the railroad station of Bauer/
Rosenstein on 9 Mar 1953 at 11.25 hrs. in an Opel Olympia car,
license plate AB 330-409 and were controlled and investigated
by officers of the border police station Rosenstein railroad
station.

Personal Data:

Claims to have worked for CIC

CIT-Germany? A.W. Germ. Aigenstadt

FRGAL

FIRST NAME: Stanislav, born 18 Jan 1921 in Alt-
stadt/CSR district of Ing. Kradisch, single, ~~merch~~
machine mechanic, presently pedlar of textiles, ~~living~~
living with the Sachser family in Aigenstadt No
12, community of Darent, land district of Wolfstein.
In possession of a foreigners' pass port No 3/1953.
made out by the Landrat Wolfstein.

NO 201

CIT-Germany? A.W. Germ. Schoenungerod

FIRST NAME: Vaclav, born 8 Sep 1927 in Willisch-
birken/CSR, district of Prachtitz, married, ~~merch~~
presently textile pedlar, married to Theres,
nee Wagner, born 28 Aug 1922 in Bamdorf, land
district of Wolfstein, living in Schoenungerod
No 99, community of Neuschwan, land district of
Grafenau, is in possession of a foreigners' pass
port No 12/1953, made out by the Landrat
Grafenau. Description: 1.68 m height, round face,
stocky figure, brown eyes, brown hair, which is
combed back, weight 68 kg.

RID/HIS will to

both: ~~both~~ suspected

SVANCAR

of having
connections with the
Czech IS in 1953

1.) In the investigation, two documents were found in FRGAL's
things (they were copied and attached to this report)(see encl.
1. and 2.) A letter in Czech was found in SVANCAR's things. A
translation of this letter is attached hereto. (see encl. 3).

2.) Allegedly. FRGAL was in the "Biedermann" inn in Freyung v.
Wald in Dec 1952, when he he met the alleged reporter LUCHT of
the Bavarian Landesverband for the Free Education of the People,
headquarters Munich, Ottostr. 19, who asked him to read to him
something from the paper of the exile Czechs ("Bohemia") which
is edited in Bavaria.

In the course of the conversation, FRGAL who called himself an
enemy of the CSR regime, is supposed to have explained to LUCHT
that he was going to furnish him with information from the CSR.
Thereupon. LUCHT wrote down 5 questions which he gave to FRGAL
(see encl. 1) . Allegedly, FRGAL got into contact with his friend
SVANCAR, then who gave him the information which was written
in Czech (see encl. 2) . This letter was written by SVANCAR and
translated by FRGAL. He sent the translation to LUCHT and
kept the original . FRGAL obtained from LUCHT A LETTER IN REPLY

which was typed (see encl. 3). FRGAL claimed not to have transmitted further information to LUCHT and not to have received any payment. SVANCAR whose home was in the district of Prachatitz in the CSR formerly, did not come to Bavaria until 1950 (illeg.). He claimed that he had remembered several details, concerning the condition and the control of the border from his time in the CSR. Allegedly, he received further information from a Czech who escaped from the CSR later than he did.

We can assume from the declarations which they made, that both of them and other Czechs, transmitted news to American agencies, formerly. It is not impossible either that LUCHT is acting as a middle man for a German agency.

Although we are not in possession of material which indicates that the subject persons are or have been working for the Czech intelligence service, we have to consider this possibility.

According to his own declarations, FRGAL left the CSR and entered Bavaria illegally on 20 Feb 1949 near Hof. He stayed in Wuerzburg for a fortnight and then in the Eichenscheidt-camp where claimed to have worked as a camp policeman until 15 Jul 1950. He went from Wuerzburg to Markt Bibart where he stayed for 6 months and made SVANCAR's acquaintance. They traveled to Knecht land district of Wolfstein, and lived together in the Drechsel inn until Apr 1952. Already at that time they were working as peddlars. It is believed that the public prosecutor of Passau is carrying on legal proceedings against FRGAL on account of the attempted defilement of children under 14 years and of an attempted rape of a woman.

FRGAL had the following addresses with him:
Dr. TRASON Zdenek, Landshut, Telephone 2467, post office box 34,
alleged cover name : Sharp, first name : Stanky, Landshut

This man is supposed to be a Czech from Brunn and to be working for the CIO. A certain Mr. Spring, CIO Regensburg, was the alleged employer of Trason. Allegedly, FRGAL had worked with Trason formerly, but did not have any contact with him since one year.

Additional acquaintances or friends of FRGAL:

STROMAJER Karel, Nassfurt/Main Zeilenstr. 6

KOZLIK Ladislav, Lagenfeld No 5, district of Scheinfeld

BAUER Alfred, reporter from Munich, post restante

Tulrich, Willi, Sudetic German, Knecht, land district Wolfstein

Marek Jan, in Landshut, Hohenkaserne

LOHR, Hauptwacheleiter in Passau, in the land or city police

Acquaintance of SVANCAR:

PEKELSKY Vladimir, reporter of the newspaper "Bohemia", Munich
Dachauerstr. 9

On 19 Feb 1950, Dr. Trason left the GSR and entered Bavaria near Baberg/Furth i.W. allegedly for political reasons.

Personal Data:

Trason, Stanek, student, born 24 Oct 1926 in Krasnaya/Nauchon
single, Czech nationality, last domicile Prague, XIX
Baberg 1

After a check up by the identification service, Trason was
handed over to the representatives for refugees, formerly.

We made inquiries at the local police commissariat and were
informed that they are in possession of files on FUDAL and
SVANAR. Both of them are pedlars and are working almost exclusively
in the areas near the border. For some time, they have been
suspected of being engaged in intelligence activities, however,
they could not be convicted of such activities, up to now.

We are in possession of the following details on the persons
who are mentioned in the report:

FUDAL Stanislav
SVANAR Vasil
Liska Herbert
FUDAL Vladimír
TRASON Stanek

1.) FUDAL Stanislav, born 25 Dec 1921, is suspected in Emmert
for the first time, accompanied by another Czech, named SVANAR
Vasil. They were allowed access to the border area by the housing
office. They registered with the police under their address
and then instituted their pedlar trade in the border area,
chiefly in the villages of the border zone, the Krasnaya/Czech
border. They had a special license for visiting officers of the
land and border police, also the office of the customs control
at the border. It was on our knowledge that they talked to
officers and inspectors of the strength of the land and border
police and of the customs control office. A certain HANSEN
from Weidenbach mentioned them occasionally. They drove
several times in a car, license plate AB 330-430 which had been
licensed for Eda HANSEN living in Prague, Graftsmannstr. 83.
In Emmert, they associated with communists only.

FUDAL and SVANAR had caught attention by their conduct and
by spending a lot of money. Thus they were suspected of working
for the Czech intelligence service. The GSR in Graftsmann also
inquired for them at the offices of the land and border police.
On 21 Jan 1949, SVANAR had crossed the border illegally near
Mischendorf and reported to the customs control office of
Mischendorf. At that time he was delivered up to the refugee
office of Prague.

Continued

-4-

On 16 Jan 1953, FRGAL and LUCHT (who is mentioned in the reference letter) met in Freyung v.N. and had a whispered conversation on the conditions at the GHR border, especially near Auerberggrut, a place which is very popular to people who want to cross the border illegally. Two months before that, LUCHT had been noticed in Freyung. He had been employed as a newspaper reporter of the "Passauer Neue Presse" formerly and is believed to be working for the "Munchener Illustrierte" now, as a reporter. There was a rumour that FRGAL had been employed in the intelligence service of an occupation power.

On 3 Mar 1953, FRGAL met a man in Freyung who had not been known to the police before. He had arrived at Freyung in the night of 3 March 1953, driving a dark blue Volkswagen, license plate B 52-3637. The unknown person is supposed to have driven the car from Austria via Kiefernfelden. It was found out that the owner of the car was

SCHLECHTIKY Franz, commercial employee, married, construction technician, in the end pensioned criminal counsellor, born 5 Aug 1900 in Bernhardtal, district of Hauptmannschaft Mistelbach, Austria, living in Munich, Reissenbergstr. 3/I (since 6 Nov 1950) Contact of Stanislaw FRGAL

He was an Austrian national by birth. On account of his political activities for the NSDAP in Austria, he was expatriated and therefore considered a stateless person. Having lived in Munich since Jul 1933 and having found a position in the office of supervision of construction which was run by "Kraft durch Freude" of the Munich NSDAP, he pushed forward his naturalization. He was handed the certificate of naturalization on 27 Sep 1933 by the government of Upper Bavaria. He and his daughter Anneliese SCHLECHTIKY who was born on 3 Sep 1933 in Munich were recognized as refugees on 14 Nov 1940.

According to his statements, he was a soldier of the German Wehrmacht and in Russia until Apr 1943, then in Belgium. In 1943, he was taken prisoner in Belgium, was released on 3 Nov 1950. On 5 May 1946, he was delivered up to the Belgian courts and was convicted to 5 years of imprisonment by a Belgian military court, on 13 Jun 1946, on account of bodily injury. The sentence was considered completed on 8 Feb 1951. On 21 Jun 1952, he was given a driver's license for vehicles of class three. by the local authorities here.

On 3 Mar 1953, FRGAL also met SVANZAR in Freyung. That same day, SVANZAR left Freyung by a post bus in the Grafenau direction. In the late Feb of 1953, FRGAL is said to have participated in a drinking bout in an inn at Auerberggrut, in which several men and one lady are supposed to have participated. The names of the other participants did not come to our knowledge. The bill is believed to have been paid by an unknown

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gentleman of the group.

On 24 Mar 1953, LUCHT MET MEDAL and EVANZAR in Freyung, at about 18.00 hrs and then left with them in a car, license plate AB 530-904, which belonged to FREIL. They left in the direction of Grafenau. Probably there was no meeting with other persons. At that time a confidential informant stated that LUCHT was a member of the "Association of the German-Soviet Friendship" and was believed to be wearing the badge of this organization under his lapel (flag, black, red, gold with a star). It was also revealed in this course that LUCHT was employed in the Bavarian state ministry for instruction and culture and is supposed to have been in the East some illegally. On this occasion, he is said to have met a SED functionary.

LUCHT is registered with the Munich police under the following personal data:

LUCHT Herbert born 3 Feb 1923 in Damsig, single, editor, German nationality, according to the refugee pass No 090989, which was made out on 29 Jun 1946 in Freyung.

PARENTS: Bruno and Gertrud LUCHT (nee Pehlhauser), father baker master, Grafenau

LUCHT Herbert, moved from Grafenau, measuring 139 cm 15 Apr 1952 to this place. Since that time he has been registered Pognetr. 26/o o/e Lemz. His registration card of the police presidency of Munich above the notes checked in political regard, Wolfstein. The Grafenau city council informed the office for public order (Ant four official letter Grafenau) of Munich in the reply to an inquiry of 17 Aug 1953, with a post card, dated 22 Apr 1952 that the deciding court proceedings against LUCHT had been concluded and that they were no more in possession of files. On 4 Jun 1952, LUCHT applied for a pass port for a business trip to Italy. In this pass, LUCHT was employed in the publishing firm of the "Mannheimer Illustrierer", as an editor. The firm corroborated the fact that LUCHT had to go on an official trip to Italy, in the first week of June 1952.

The pass port was delivered to him on 24 Jan 1952. It is valid until 26 Jun 1954.

On 18 Feb 1953, he applied for an internorm pass port, for a trip to West-Berlin Heldingertre 4, for the purpose of settling private affairs. The internorm pass port was made out on 19 Feb 1953, No 1145746.

2.) SYANCAR Vaclav born 8 Sep 1927 in Valisch-Birken/CSR
was checked-up by the identification service
on 2 Oct 1951 by the land police Rechenbach on account of theft
of wood and because he did not pay his bill
in an inn
on 8 Apr 1952 by the land police of Neuschoenen because of
an pass port which was issued for him

Besides, we are in possession of the following reports from the
criminal police:

- a) Land police of Neureichenau, of 21 Sep 1951, because he
cheated when he had taken lodgings
 - b) Land police of Freyung v.W., of 14 Oct 1951 because he
had not payed his score in an inn and had stolen wood.
- An identification has not been possible up to now. There is
no evidence to the correctness of the above stated personal
data.

3.) LUCHT Herbert, 3 Feb 1925 in Danzig. No files

4.) TRADON Adamek, 24 Oct 1926 in Krasier/Maschren. Checked by
the identification service
on 19 Feb 1950 by the border police of Daberg, because he had
crossed the border illegally
on 23 Apr 1951 by the criminal police of Munich because he
wanted to emigrate to the USA!

An identification has not been possible up to now. There is
no evidence to the correctness of the above stated personal
data.

5.) STROMAJER Karel. No files

6.) KOZILIK Ladislav, 1 Dec 1908 in Lom, district of Most/CSR
checked by the identification service
on 20 Aug 1949 by the city police of Hammelburg, because the
identification card was being issued
on 26 Feb 1953 by the land police of Feucht, because he
wanted to emigrate (Place of birth: "Bruex")
An identification has not been possible up to now. No evidence
to the correctness of the above stated personal data.

7.) BÄNER Alfred. Since personal data are missing, we are
not able to furnish you with any information.

8.) NEULRICH Willi. Personal data missing, we are not able
to furnish you with any information.

9.) MAREK Jan, born 11 Oct 1912 in Lwow
was checked by the identification service on
1 Dec 1936, by the police office of Haulauter-
burg because he had violated the regulations
on pass ports. An identification has not been
possible up to now. No evidence to the correct-
ness of the above stated personal data.

10.) PERLSTEIN Vladimir , born 5 Jan 1928, Aer Technology/CSA
operated by the Identification service on
4 Oct 1951 by the criminal police in Munich, because he had
applied for a pass port
No evidence to the correctness of the above stated personal
data. It was not possible to identify him up to now,

11.) BRADLEY Rosemarie. Personal data not available at this
office.

12.) ICHH .Personal data not available at this office. We are
not able to furnish you with any information.

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Exhibit 1

Copy of the Copy

- 1.) Newspapers and Magazines
- 2.) Official Papers
- 3.) Instructions of the KGB
- 4.) Which police units are stationed at the border?
Where?
How often?
- 5.) How are the living conditions?

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Paragraph 2

Copy of the copy.

Is the police station set up from bottom up: station (occupied by 6-7 Russians and one chief)? What is the next to a station? How are the platoons incorporated in the chief-station? In which chief-stations are Russian officers be detected, so they wear uniforms or civilian clothes when they are on duty?

For instance, it is not likely that in one district, - in this case Willem - there are stations only at the street Willem - Ceke - Moby -, at the crossing Sommarly Most and Lemora, furthermore behind the Lemora at the bridge of the Kalte Molden-river and on Krausa Horre. (What, by the way, does Ceke, Moby, Sommarly, and Lemora mean in French and German?)

The last part of the letter says that there are wooden barracks along the border - besides chief-stations - which are occupied by military units only, which have been entrusted with this task. With what kind of task? It says that the number of policemen in each barrack amounts to two platoons, that is about 60 men. Where are these barracks? What is the name of the units which are allocated in them?

Paragraph 3
What is the purpose of that purpose?
Transmitted? To whom also transmitted?

Paragraph 4
What is known of this organization? When was it founded? By what law? By which regulation under whose control is it? Who is known as a co-operator of the PSVB? Where is the chief of this unit living? Is BAGILLERY has the PSVB any further tasks? What is the last sentence supposed to mean? This unit is acting on newly-built cooperative farming enterprises.?"

Vulrich Willa (signature)

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Enclosure 1

Copy of the Copy

Translation of the letter in Czech which is in possession of Vaclav SVANCAR:

Service Organs

PS - border guarding
SNB - unit for national security (term for police)
STB- agency for intelligence service
NM - peoples' milice
IV - industrial milice
ROH - association of the revolutioners
PSVB - assistant guard for the security agency
SCK - association of the Czech youth

PS - border police station, consists of altogether 30 men with superiors, i.e. 26 men and 4 commanders of the stations. There is one Russian officer in each chief-station. The organization is not the same in every station. This station is located in the district of Prachtitz, in an area which is close to the border. The first station is located at the street Wallern, Bochnisch Roehren, at a crossing which leads to the Soumar bridge and Lebnarenhain. The second station is located behind Elsmorenhain, behind the bridge of the Kalte Moldau-river. The third station is in Schoenberg near Bochnisch Roehren at the lower end of the street and 3 km from Bochnisch Roehren. The third station is the strongest in this area.

Except this chief station, wooden barracks have been erected along the border which are exclusively occupied by military. The stations are occupied by 60 men.

What is the PSVB - it is a new intelligence service which is paid according to its efficiency. The members are entitled to control any suspicious-looking person. Furthermore, they can carry through house checks and can arrest people. The members of this organization are proved and reliable communists. The work in this organization is carried through besides their occupation. L. RACILLEK is the chief of the intelligence service. The fields of their activities are the newly-built cooperative farming enterprises.

Presently, a general conference is being held, in the course of which the KSC (communistic party of the GDR) framed new laws according to the Russian system. This means that the GDM (association of the Czech youth) will certainly be under the authority of the KSC in the future.

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